

**FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT**

Among other advantages and improvements which the operations of the young and vigorous institutions of the United States make manifest to the people of the mother country, not the least important is the fusion of Law and Equity which has lately been accomplished by the New York code. The beneficial effects produced by this code appear to be next to unanimously admitted by the judges and the legal professors of the State of New York; and so far as we on this side of the water are acquainted with the facts, several other States of the Union are about adopting it. The Chief Justices of Calcutta and Bombay have expressed their approval of the code in terms to which their high reputation gives great weight. The *Law Amendment Society in England* have published a report upon the New York code, and represent its practical working to have been eminently successful. The council of this society report in favor of a similar amalgamation in the English courts, and have pledged themselves to draw up the outline of a code of procedure for that purpose. This business is not likely to evaporate in mere speech-making. Lords CAMPBELL and BROGHAM, LORD CHANWORTH, and the Lord Chief Justice are known to be in favor of the contemplated measure. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and a powerful array of jurists, statesmen, and philanthropists, both in and out of Parliament, are pledged to the good work, and a ready, we think, the *4300* is declared, the hand-writing visible on the wall, that the days of "faction and vertigo, those pets of English lawyers," as DICKENS says, are fixed; that the "*deeply hollow*" of the *Court of Chancery* is about to be purged and purified, and filled with a more stirring and healthy atmosphere. It is no little credit to the new world that it has furnished the *drowsy old one* with the machinery of common sense by which this may be accomplished. Parliament is proceeding slowly with the *Ecclesiastical Titles Bill*, which is becoming a shade more trenchant than Ministers apparently wished it to be; and for its assuming this shape the Irish members have nobody to blame but themselves. Sir F. TASSEROT's amendments, operating as they do in strengthening the effect of the bill in Ireland, could not have been carried had the Irish members voted, as they ought to have done, with Ministers, instead of leaving the House in a pet, like a parcel of spoiled children. On the TASSEROT amendments no fewer than thirty-six Irish members abstained from voting, and twelve voted against Ministers. Had these forty-eight members voted consistently, and according to their declared opinions respecting the bill, those amendments would have been lost by a majority of nineteen against them, instead of being carried by a majority of thirty-five in their favor. On a former division twenty-four of these Irish members voted with Ministers, and the point was carried, by a majority of four, and by the vote of the Irish representatives. In the other division, a question involving the same principle in a much greater degree was lost through their vote. What shall we say to Irish consistency, or even to Irish patriotism, which thus blows hot and cold with the same breath, and loses sight of the side it is sworn to be the interest of the country for the sake of gratifying political spite against a Minister? Without saying any thing about principle, we must think that where there is a wrong way of doing a thing an Irish member has a singular felicity in adopting it, and a most curious habit of alternately supporting and opposing Government in the precise manner which is most damaging to his own cause.

ALDERMAN SALOMONSON (a Jew) has been returned to the House of Commons by the borough of GREENWICH, by a majority of nearly nine hundred votes. He will present himself this evening and demand to take his seat, and he has pledged himself to his constituents to accomplish his object. We do not know what means the worthy Alderman possesses over BERN RECHTSMILLER for doing so; however, his appearance this evening in the House of Commons, and the third reading of the bill for the relief of the Jews, which will be the first business of the House, will give a peculiar interest to the proceedings.

Mr. D'ISRAELI's proposed amendment to the Government *Customs Bill*, which, if successful, would have deranged all the Chancery of the Exchequer's fiscal plans for the year, and probably led to the re-imposition of the window tax and the timber duties, was defeated by the very decisive vote of two hundred and forty-four against one hundred and thirty-one. Eight of the Irish brigade and two impracticable Liberals voted with Mr. D'ISRAELI; yet he was thus decisively worsted in his last pitched battle, with Ministers for the season.

Mr. HUME has appeared in the very novel position to him of an advocate for the expenditure of public money upon an object not directly connected with public utility. He moved the other night for an appropriation of £5,000 to bring to England the *fratille* obelisk called *Cleopatra's Needle*, which has been lying on the beach at Alexandria since 1861, when the army and navy subscribed funds to bring it home, but it was stopped, we know not why, by the Admiral on that occasion. Since that period the late MEXHEM ALI has made a present of the column to the British nation, but it has remained at Alexandria for want of an appropriation of the necessary funds for its removal. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion on the ground that Sir GARNETT WILKINSON said that the obelisk was so injured, and the inscription upon it so dilapidated, that it would not be worth the expense of removing. Truly Sir CHARLES WOOD has a most singular mode of proceeding. He applies the argument of pounds, shillings, and pence to subjects of *verru* and antiquarian interest, and either the promptings of fancy and feeling or the logic of metaphysical subtlety to a question of finance. Mr. HUME's proposition was withdrawn. Shame to the Government which has allowed so fine a remnant of antiquity to be thus destroyed! The Goth and the Vandal, the Arab and the Turk, could not and have not done a more disgraceful deed.

The affairs of the GREAT EXHIBITION still go on very successfully. Thencebumber who visited it during the last five days was 194,874, and the amount received at the door £11,849.11. London is now crowded to repletion, and should the weather during the next week prove favorable we anticipate a rather grapple. The hire of conveyances of our French neighbors are rapidly becoming blended with the faller fare, the *equer* form, and the *softhaw* sandy air of our German friends; and there is a more plentiful sprinkling of Eastern costumes and Turban. A walk through the Turkish, Greek, or Tunisian departments of the Crystal Palace realizes our ideas of an Eastern Bazaar, and the wonder, and surprise, and gratification increases with every visit. Many objects of interest are arriving every day; and many things which were overlooked in the rapid rush of *devery* one at first cast over the collection are now attracting much attention. Great numbers of artisans and work people, and the comfortable middle classes, are collected during the shilling days from all parts not only of Great Britain but of Europe. Royalty and aristocracy and rank and fashion mix among the crowds every day, but they are most visible on Fridays and Saturdays. The King of BELGIUM and his family, and the extended royal family of France, and several German Princes have attended almost daily through the week. The ultimate destination of the Crystal Palace is becoming a subject of almost general interest, and you rarely meet with any person who tolerates the idea of its removal. It has been clearly shown that the building would pay all the expenses of keeping it up as a winter garden, or rather, as Mr. PAXTON calls it, "*a park under cover*," and the public hope and wish are that it will be so entrusted.

THE STOCKHOLM journals announce that the King has issued orders for a steam packet to be prepared for the purpose of conveying about eighty manufacturers and intelligent workmen to London to inspect the Great Exhibition. The vessel is to sail from Gottenburg on the 16th instant. The travelers will be allowed a fortnight for the excursion, exclusive of the voyage.

We are willing to hope that the Exhibition will be useful to the manufacturer, the merchant, and the tradesman, but our highest expectations are respecting its advantages to the inventor, the philosopher, and the politician, and to the general morals and social bearing of mankind. It will rob off

ture, but without any visible progress in the settlement of the question. "The petitions from the first eighty-six departments, taken alphabetically, have been found to contain 890,126 signatures of parties asking for revision. The opinions of leading men of the various parties upon the subject of revision have been lately expressed, and are highly interesting at the present moment. The Duke de BAOULLE states that "he favors the immediate revision of the constitution to prevent the evils which every one foresees in 1852; not, however, to re-establish the monarchy, but to improve existing institutions." Mr. BARNES says, "in his mind France is eminently monarchical, and that a return to monarchy is her only safety. She should arrive at it; it is her object and her aim. But, in case that return cannot be immediate, he persisted in demanding the revision, because the country, above all, required a Government, and the Republic, such as it was organized by the constitution, would not permit the establishment of a serious government. Monarchy, in his eye, was the principal object; but, if it did not arrive, it could only be waited for in a Republic, of which the dangers would be diminished by the revision." Gen. CAYATONAC thought "they were all in a vicious circle. The party that called itself the party of order wished, in reality, the most frightful disorder. He respected the constitution." It was after the expression of these opinions that DE TOUCQUEVILLE was appointed reporter. So irreproachable seems the choice of De Tocqueville as reporter on the revision of the constitution, that LAMARTINE, parodying the famous dictum, says: "Had no such reporter existed, he must have been invented."

The Legislative Assembly of France has been engaged for two days with the question of free-trade. In a very long speech, M. STRY advocated the suppression of protective duties on articles of food and raw materials, with reductions to ten per cent. on articles in part manufactured, and twenty per cent. on those entirely manufactured. He argued that if, under existing circumstances, "their trade and no masters in the world, they should, with free trade, be unruined." M. THIERS replied in a speech which occupied three hours in delivery. He argued "that the agricultural France was a much poorer class than those of England, and could not support the sacrifices consented to here by our powerful aristocracy for the sake of giving to the people cheap food. It was the interest of the farmers of France to sell their produce dear, and of the people to buy it cheap; and these conflicting interests could not be reconciled by a free import of food. As to the French manufacturers, they were the masters; the characteristics of their productions were 'universality and perfection'; they were endowed with great intelligence, and were assisted by machinery; the cost of living to their workmen was much less than in England; but still the proposition to enter into open competition with dealer labor and inferior skill was characterized as blaspheming the design of God, and as confiding to chance a great and noble civilization. He protested in the name of his country against such a doctrine, and recommended it to persevere in the admirable sentiments of 'its policy and its tradition.' M. THIERS' speech was full of most important and interesting statistics, and was very much applauded. At the close of the debate M. STRY's motion was rejected by a vote of 428 against 199. There is no news whatever from France, with the exception of what relates to the question of revision.

The vote in the Chamber of Deputies of MADRID on the question of confidence in the Cabinet was carried by a vote of 181 to 31. The Queen has subscribed £40,000 to the project for bringing water to Madrid. The French Socialists have succeeded in making proselytes not only in Barcelona, but in every city in Catalonia; and considerable fire is entertained of a revolutionary movement.

The last advices from PORTUGAL indicate that the SALAZAR revolution is likely to result merely in a change of men, not of measures. Spain will not allow the development of any thing like ultra-liberal views on the part of the new Government. Of the two peninsular Powers it is difficult to say which is in the most perplexing state of financial embarrassment. Portugal is going deeper into debt in order to get rid of present difficulties, and Spain, in a spirit of semi-honesty, is trying to secure the passing of an act for cheating her foreign creditors of part of their due, and for paying them the remainder in time.

The accounts from AUSTRIAN ITALY grow daily more and more deplorable. The ill-feeling against the Government is so great that it is dangerous to smoke a cigar in the streets of Milan, because tobacco is a Government monopoly, and to possess a ticket in any of the State lotteries is looked upon as treason to Italy. On the other hand, the Government push the vexatious regulations of the State of siege and military despotism, beneath which the whole country is wasting, to a pitch of intolerable severity; and arbitrary political arrests take place daily for the most frivolous and insufficient causes.

The only news from GERMANY is that PRUSSIA has forwarded to the Diet at Frankfurt a demand in form, to the effect that the Prussian non-German territories incorporated in 1848 into the confederation may be separated as before. This shows no tendency on the part of PRUSSIA to admit AUSTRIA's non-German States. The accounts from Frankfurt state that Austria, in reply to Prussia's demand for the reincorporation of her non-German States, expresses her determination only to concede the point if the unanimity of all the German States with which the incorporation was passed is obtained for the reversal of that measure.

The French Socialists are busy in Eastern Europe, and the papers publish a manifesto of MAZZINI and LEBEU ROLLIN to the Wallachian population.

The Russian army in the Western Caucasus have suffered immense losses in their conflicts with the mountaineers.

JULY 4.—The recurrence of this date calls up feelings and recollections and associations which we might endeavor to give utterance to, were we now commencing instead of concluding our weekly communication. The love of the United States, its people, and its institutions throbs in every pulsation of our frame, and increases with every moment of our existence; and, although we cannot join the millions of our fellow-citizens who will at home give full expression to the sentiments which the day inspires, we know that even here, in the proud metropolis of old England, hundreds of Columbia's sons and daughters will celebrate the anniversary of their country's birth in a manner every way becoming that country's fame and power; and that many a generous English heart will join in the celebration, knowing that the mother's honor is in some degree reflected in that of the daughter, and that the true interests of both are one and the same.

The bill for removing the Jewish disabilities passed the House of Commons last evening without a division. It will be stoutly opposed in the Lords. Alderman SALOMONS did not wish to perplex the business, and will not take any steps to occupy his seat until he perceives how the bill fares in the upper House. Should it be rejected there, he will then demand admission into the Commons; should it pass, he will, of course, take his seat under its provisions. There was a rather abrupt "passage," not of arms, but of words, last night in the Lords, between Lord CAHRELLOR and Lord BROUGHAM, relative to some details of law and practice in the Court of Chancery. The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill will pass the Commons this evening. Lord JOHN RUSSELL will move to reverse the amendments carried a few evenings ago on the motion of Sir F. TROTTER.

The attendance at the Great Exhibition yesterday was 55,546; the amount received £2,662 9s.; the total attend ance for the week 250,393; receipts £14,512.

There is very little news from the Continent. LOUIS NAPOLEON has been attending a railroad inauguration at Poitiers. A portion of the National Guard and inhabitants of that city joined to the cry of "*Vive la Republique*," that of "*A bas Napoleon*," and the manifestations at one time assumed a character of serious hostility against the person of the President. The Paris police was, however, very strong, and curbed the disturbance by the arrest of some of the National Guard who uttered the hostile cry. M. DE TOUCQUEVILLE is expected to present his report on the revision of the constitution to the Assembly next Wednesday. The news from Portugal is that the Government has reduced the excise from ten per cent. to five, and taken off the duty upon horses used for labor. The Carlists are said to be still plotting against SALAZAR, and there is some insubordination in the army. Count LAYBARD is being appointed Ambassador

The Irish cow returns have at last made their appearance, and show that the rumors about the great decrease of the population were not exaggerated. In 1841 the total was 8,175,124; at present it is only 6,515,794, showing a decrease in the ten years of 1,659,330. Every county, except that of Dublin, has fallen off. Had the population increased from 1841 to 1851 in the same ratio at which it did from 1831 to 1841, it would now have been nearly 9,500,000. Comment is unnecessary. . . .

**FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.**

PARIS, JUNE 23, 1851.

The political news from France by this mail is of little interest. The Bonapartists are straining every nerve and using all means, lawful and unlawful, to swell to overwhelming force the petitions for revision of the Constitution and prolongation of the government of M. BONAPARTE. These petitions are in truth very numerous. They have already, says the *Constitutionnel*, surpassed in number those of 1849, which had for their object the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly. The signatures and *adhesions* to these documents exceed even now, the journal states, nine hundred thousand. Yet the movement is still increasing; and two millions is mentioned by the sanguine as the number of signatures to be attained before the flood of petitions into the hall of the Assembly shall cease. But they argue not more than one in three of the men who would vote for M. Bonaparte will take the trouble to sign a petition for his re-election. If two millions sign, six millions may be confidently counted on at the polls; and thus they pretend to believe that M. Bonaparte would be re-elected by his old majority of six millions. And his partisans threaten that he shall be elected in spite of the Constitution and over the Constitution, if parties in the Assembly do not make a virtue of necessity, and consent to legal revision in the manner prescribed by the Constitution itself.

But the Republicans and hostile Monarchist parties assert that the confidence of the Bonapartists is assumed for the purpose of deceiving others into the belief that the Imperialists are carrying every thing before them, and that all who consult their own interests had best cease opposition, and rally to the Bonapartist standard. The Democrats say that the figure of the *Constitutionnel* are much higher than facts will justify; that six hundred thousand is the greatest number of signatures that can be had after all shall be done; and that for the so-called *adhesions*, they are notoriously false; they are of and will possess no influence whatever; that the signatures, after all, will be little more than those of officeholders, functionaries, and dependants in some form or other upon Government for their daily bread. This class amounts to upwards of eight hundred thousand in France; and it is perfectly notorious that no means of persuasion or intimidation have been omitted to compel, in every commune of France, all of this class to co-operate in the petition-agitation.

The committee of fifteen on revision is daily occupied in the preparation of its report, upon which will be founded the great debate of next month. Nothing has occurred to indicate that the course and the result of that debate will be other than I have intimated in former letters. Legal revision authorizing the re-election of M. Bonaparte I still hold to be impossible.

The Assembly has passed by a large majority a bill continuing in force for yet another year from the 23d instant the early unconstitutional but absolutely necessary law prohibiting political meetings. All the Monarchical parties, and even some of the moderate Republicans, concurred with Ministers in the passage of this repressive and oppressive law.

Statistical tables of population, &c. have recently been published by several of the European Governments. Extracts from some of them will not, I take it, prove unwelcome to your columns.

**SWITZERLAND.**—Total population of the Confederation, 2,425,000. Total number of families in the Confederation 485,000, giving an average of five persons to each family. There are 382,000 land-owners: about one out of six inhabitants. In the canton of Valais there are found in 100 families to be 170 persons possessing property; in Basle (country) 106 such persons in 100 families. The average value of property per family at Soleure is \$1,400; at Zurich, \$1,286; (the aggregate of the property held by the working class in Zurich is \$5,400,000, equal to \$750 per man.); at Berne, \$1,518; at Lucerne, \$1,390; at Glaris, \$1,725; at Zug, \$1,814; Fribourg, \$1,740; Schaffhausen, \$1,180; at St. Gall, \$1,000; at Thurgovie, \$1,320; at Vaud, \$1,960; at Neuchâtel, \$3,200; at Geneva, \$3,400; at Basle, (city,) \$7,400. There are in Switzerland 14,500 taverns, (equal to one for 165 inhabitants.)

**GERMAN EMPIRE.**—This Government has just published officially census tables, from which it appears that the empire comprises 12,133,096 square geographical miles. Total population by last census amounts to 37,443,933 souls, of which 12,098,850 belong to the provinces of the German Confederation. The population is thus distributed:

Hungary, Servatonia and Croatia.....	11,000,000
Gallicia and Bukowina.....	5,105,668
Bohemia.....	4,347,592
Lombardy.....	2,660,833
Venice.....	2,357,200
Moravia and Silesia.....	2,250,594
Transylvania.....	2,182,700
Austria below the Enns.....	1,494,399
Austria above the Enns, (Salzburg).....	856,494
Military frontier.....	1,226,408
Styria.....	1,003,074
Tyrol and Vorarlberg.....	859,250
Carinthia and Carniola.....	859,250
Littoral.....	500,101
Dalmatia.....	410,988

In religion the population of the empire is thus divided:

Roman Catholics.....	26,357,172
Greek Catholics.....	3,694,896
Bosnians not united.....	3,161,805
Protestants, (confession of Augsburg).....	1,286,799
Reformed Protestants.....	2,161,765
Unitarians.....	50,551
Jews.....	729,005

Nearly all of the Unitarians are found in Transylvania.

Of Jews, there are 328,896 in Gallicia; 265,920 in Hungary; 70,000 in Bohemia; and 40,000 in Moravia and Silesia. These two last named provinces contain about one-third of the Protestant population. The German provinces comprise more than eleven millions of Catholics, about eleven-twentieths of their total population, and nearly one-fourth of the whole number of the Jews. The army consists of 49,486 men.

Of the whole population nearly one-third (11,000,000) inhabit towns and cities. The empire contains 143 towns and cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants. Vienna contains 408,000 inhabitants, Milan 156,500.

**GRAT BRITAIN.**—The following is taken from the official statement of the Registrar-General, comparing the last ten years with the ten years ending 7th June, 1851:

	Male.	Females.	House.
England and Wales.....	8,754,554	9,151,277	3,276,795
Scotland.....	1,363,622	1,507,162	376,650
Ireland in Brit. seas.....	66,511	76,165	21,286
London.....	1,104,356	1,258,785	307,732

Jews 7, 1851.

England and Wales.....	7,775,229	8,153,532	2,943,912
Scotland.....	1,241,862	1,378,332	305,852
Ireland in Brit. seas.....	57,556	66,484	19,190
London.....	912,001	1,036,368	282,757

The navy, merchant seamen, and persons on board vessels are comprised in the above statements for 1851. These persons were not included in those for 1841.

The striking difference noted in the number of houses in Scotland for 1841 and 1851—viz. a decrease of 126,202 at the latter date, while during the same period the population has increased by 250,500, from 2,620,184 to 2,870,784—is attributable to the fact that in 1841 farms or stories were reckoned in many places as "houses," whereas in the census of 1851 the correct mode of counting houses has been adopted. In England and Wales there are now in process of construction 26,529 houses, in Scotland 3,378, in the islands in the British seas 202, and in London 4,817.

According to the *Medical Times*, there are in London 2,574 doctors of medicine, 187 surgeons, 914 homeopaths. This gives about 1 doctor of medicine to 512 inhabitants; and 1 surgeon to 13,637 of the population. Of the doctors of medicine 646 are authors.

Some months ago Dr. GRAYES had before the Academy of Sciences of Paris a paper, containing the result of his

investigations into the causes of cretinism and goitre, and the means of preserving from this disease the population of districts in which it was known to be endemic. The committee of the Academy to which the paper of Dr. Grange was referred has made its report, which seems to me sufficient general interest to merit mention in your columns. The hideous maldy is not uncommon in some portions of the United States; and the dissemination there of the views of this eminent French physician upon the causes of the goitre, its cure and prevention, backed as they now are by a favorable report of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, may be highly useful and philanthropic work. The fundamental proposition of Doctor Grange touching the cause of goitre and cretinism is this: that the only difference that can be discovered between localities afflicted with these diseases and those exempt is a difference in the geological constitution of the soil; and, without exception, so far as investigations have extended—and they have been prosecuted in various countries and in different latitudes—there has been found to exist a certain resemblance of geological character in all the districts where goitre and cretinism prevail. In a longitudinal valley like that of Chamouni, where throughout its whole length the composition of the soil on its two sides is markedly different—all other discoverable conditions being the same—the villages upon one side are subject to goitre; those on the other are exempt. Transversal valleys, passing successively over sections of different geological formations, are found over certain soils to be goitrous, and over others to be not.

The valley descending from the Col du Bonhomme, in Switzerland, uniting at St. Gervais with that of the Arve, extending to Geneva, affords a remarkable illustration of this fact. Free from goitre in its upper districts, where the valley is narrow, closely hemmed in by the mountains, and enjoying but an imperfect ventilation, the disease prevails in an eminent degree in the broad and well-aired region lying between St. Gervais and Sallenche. From Sallenche to Cluse, the valley, which again becomes narrow and confined, is exempt; but from the latter point, where it widens and becomes well cultivated, the goitre reappears, and continues to Bonneville. Now, geologists have ascertained that the geological character of the two portions of the valley afflicted with goitre is the same, differing from that of the two other sections, and identical with that of the side of the valley of Chamouni, where the disease is prevalent. The soil is a schistose limestone, containing masses of gypsum and dolomite, (argemelle.) M. Grange produces a great variety of facts of a similar nature, all going to prove the correctness of his theory. In various parts of Germany we meet with goitre springs, so called from their known property of giving this disease to those who drink of the waters for a certain time. Young men are in the habit of using these springs for the purpose of contracting the disease, and thus exempting themselves from military service.

M. Grange naturally inquired what was the noxious ingredient of these waters. A resort to rigid chemical analysis of the waters of numerous affected districts has enabled him, he thinks, to detect the secret. He discovered many substances, in themselves and alone, innocuous; but he found united with them, and in notable quantities, sulphate of magnesia or chloride of magnesia, naturally of easy solution, or carbonate of magnesia dissolved by the aid of carbonic acid.

M. Grange concludes, as the result of his investigations, that magnesia in the state of a soluble salt is the cause of goitre. Notwithstanding the numerous objections that have been raised against this theory, the committee of the Academy is of opinion that there is much reason for supposing it to be correct. It believes it to be highly probable that goitre is produced by certain properties of the water in common use in the afflicted districts; properties derived from the soil which the water traverses. A particular locality is cited in which the whole population is more or less afflicted with this disease except one family. That family uses cistern-water exclusively. All others are in daily use of water derived immediately from the earth.

Now, what is the cure or the preventive? The simplest and most evident would seem to be the procuring for the afflicted districts water not impregnated with magnesian salts. Where this is impracticable recourse may be had to the sovereign remedy proposed by Mr. COINBET—iodine. Where it cannot be effected by private associations, Government should supply to the goitrous regions slightly iodurated salt, to be used daily in lieu of common salt. By this means, communities, however unfavorably situated, may be made to enjoy the same immunity with respect to this disease that it is enjoyed by sea-shore populations, which, absorbing in marine productions which form the base of their aliment a considerable quantity of iodine, do not suffer from goitre, whatever be the character of the soil or the salts held in solution by the water in daily use.

The Academy of Sciences adopts the conclusions of the report of its committee, and orders the report to be addressed to the Minister of Public Instruction and of Agriculture and Commerce, in testimony of the interest felt by that learned body in the thorough investigation of a subject which so intimately concerns the physiology and the moral, mental, and physical well-being of a notable portion of the population.

**STATISTICS OF MARYLAND.—CENSUS RETURNS.**

Dwellings in the State.....	81,708
Families in the State.....	87,384
White males.....	211,495
White females.....	207,095
Total whites.....	418,590
Free colored males.....	34,914
Free colored females.....	39,163
Slaves.....	90,368
Total colored.....	164,444
Aggregate population.....	583,035
Deaths in the year.....	2,954
Farms.....	21,860
Manufacturing establishments producing \$500 and upwards.....	3,863

**HARVARD UNIVERSITY.**—The following degrees were conferred on Wednesday at the commencement exercises of Harvard University, at Cambridge, (Mass.)

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. ALONZO HILL, of Worcester; REYNOLDS ADAMS ARNO, of Cambridge; RE. WOTCH THOMAS STERNING, of Medford, Penn.; and STEPHEN HENDERSON TAYLOR, of New York.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on GEORGE SWALL BUTTWELL, Governor of Massachusetts; JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General of the United States; BENJAMIN FAREWELL DENKIN, Chancellor of South Carolina; STEPHENS TRAYER, Colonel Engineers in the United States Army; ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHE, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey; JOSEPH HENRY, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; JOHN AMORY LOWELL, of Boston.

The degree of Master of Arts on the Rev. NATHANIEL HALL, of Dorchester; OSMUND MCINTOSH MITCHELL, Director of the Astronomical Observatory, Cincinnati; SIMON BOWEN, of Fall River; WILLIAM FATHALLOW LEE, of Roxbury; JONATHAN KIMBALL, of Lowell; JAMES REYNOLDS, of Philadelphia; JOHN DANIEL RUCKEL, of Cambridge.

**CLEVELAND, (OHIO) JULY 10.**

**SAD ACCIDENT AND DEATH.**—This morning, about two o'clock, the hack belonging to the Farmers' Hotel was driven down to the landing, near the pier, for a MAD MARRIED BIRTH, his wife, and two children, who came in on a propeller. The driver left the hack with the above persons in it to look after the baggage. While he was absent the horses and hack went into the river, and the wife and two children were drowned. The officer and disconsolate father is now at the Farmers' Hotel.

It is stated that some means were used by our city authorities to prevent these heartrending calamities. Several persons have been drowned within the last few months in a similar manner.—*Herald.*

The saying that "you cannot make a silk purse of a sow's ear" is almost falsified by a juggler named BOCO, in London, who will stand in an isolated position before his audience, holding a Guinea pig in his hand, which he crushes by degrees, the pig and his squeal growing beautifully less, until nothing remains but a silk purse filled with guinea. When the pig is so small, and the guinea grows again in its place, while the conjurer stands in a tight dress, and with no visible connexion with any thing but the floor, is the wonder.

**THE MATTER SETTLED.**—The Editor of the "Well Known Advocate," of Cincinnati, thus speaks of the new "Comic Opera."

"O'Uillet before ordains. We zine no witt d'aput de brutifl apress d'et l'adit present in de new comen u'it d'aput d'umant and convenys of de parments gize far mo satisfactiun dan der mo upward adorment da d'ord. So we ar infatigable by use bein from ceapness."

After this (says the New York Express) we suppose we shall have to try it up!

FROM BRAZIL.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.]

*Speech of his Majesty the Emperor in opening the Third Session of the Eighth Legislature of the Brazilian General Legislative Assembly, the 3d May, 1851*

August and most worthy Representatives of the Nation. Filled with the greatest joy on seeing myself surrounded by the representatives of a nation, I thank the Almighty and congratulate you on the tranquillity which happily prevails in all the Provinces of the Empire, and which, I hope, will not be disturbed.

Much indeed has been done by you in the last Legislative session; but in a new country like ours, where public institutions have not yet attained to the development and perfection of which they are susceptible, where the numerous natural resources of the soil require but the impulse of authority in order to produce great patriotic advantages, much is yet to be expected from your patriotic solicitude.

Laws wisely calculated to correct the faults which may yet exist in the electoral law, in order that neither the liberty of the poll nor public tranquillity may suffer in the application of one of the holiest principles of our constitution; laws conferring moral power on the institution of corporations, in order that the people may derive from them the benefits they are capable of imparting; laws tending to the better regulation of the administration of the Provinces, and enabling the Government to maintain their able and more permanent administrators; giving Government the means of organizing an enlightened and moralized clergy, who, by their examples and counsels may develop and strengthen sentiments of morality, religion, and love for labor; laws aiming at the removal of the evil consequences which may befall our produce, which is almost entirely agricultural, for want of physical labor; laws, in short, which may better consult the destiny of the army and navy—these are the most urgent necessities, both of the present and of the future.

It is not possible to accomplish, in one session, such a great task; yet it is necessary to begin it, and time and perseverance will do the rest.

Let us, then, endeavor to obtain the aid of all for the good of all, postponing the discussion of abstract political principles for that of the remedies to be applied to the first and immediate necessities of our country.

Our relations with all foreign Powers continue unchanged.

The law of the 4th of September last has been vigorously executed, and it is to its influence that we are principally indebted for the extinction almost of the slave trade. I hope you will continue to aid my Government with all necessary means in order to prevent its reappearance, even in a moderate scale.

General Orlins has refused to adopt measures for the purpose of putting an end to the acts of violence and vexation which, in virtue of his own orders, have been committed upon a great number of Brazilian citizens, and their respective property, who are established on the frontier of the Eastern State.

The Argentine Minister has insisted on taking the responsibility of this question upon himself, and, as the solution of it was not such as the Governor of Buenos Ayres required, he asked for his passports, which were sent to him.

However great my desire to maintain peace may be, I shall never leave my subjects without that protection which I owe to them, nor shall I be indifferent to those events which may place the future security and tranquillity of the Empire in jeopardy, making it always my duty to respect the independence, the institutions, and the integrity of the neighboring States, and never to become involved in any way in their internal concerns.

The financial estimates will be submitted to you. You will see that the revenue has augmented progressively in consequence of the measures that have been adopted, and the tranquillity which the country has enjoyed.

August and most worthy Representatives of the Nation, let us unite our endeavors to develop and consolidate our institutions, under the protection of which we have passed, in union and in progress, through more than a quarter of a century, free from those great revolutionary tempests which have harassed other countries, so as to gather all the Brazilian citizens around them, and that we may entail upon the country of our birth all the good she expects from us. To accomplish this I rely on your patriotic and faithful co-operation. The session is open.

**EXTRAORDINARY CASE.**—We find revealed in the *Upland (Pa.)* Union the following marvellous case:

"About six weeks since John H. Taylor, of Edgmont, in this county, was severely wounded by the bursting of his gun. The breach blew out, struck him on the forehead, between the corners of the eyes, and the matter, making a wound that was for several days considered dangerous. He recovered slowly, and was able to go about upon his farm and give directions about his business. On Wednesday or Thursday of last week Dr. Aiken discovered that the breach of the gun was in Mr. Taylor's forehead, having passed in below the region of the nose, and coming out at the eye, making a wound that was for several days considered dangerous. He recovered slowly, and was able to go about upon his farm and give directions about his business. On Wednesday or Thursday of last week Dr. Aiken discovered that the breach of the gun was in Mr. Taylor's forehead, having passed in below the region of the nose, and coming out at the eye, making a wound that was for several days considered dangerous. 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